



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

June 2, 2020

Katy DeGroot
Summit Agro North America Holding Corp.
c/o Pyxis Regulatory Consulting
4110 136th St. CT, NW
Gig Harbor, WA 98332

Subject: Label Amendment – Reg. Review Label Mitigation for Sodium Acifluorfen
Product Name: Acifluorfen 2L
EPA Registration Number: 82534-2
Application Date: September 7, 2017
Decision Number: 551485

Dear Ms. DeGroot:

The Agency, in accordance with the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, has completed reviewing all of the information submitted with your application to support the Registration Review of the above referenced product in connection with the Sodium Acifluorfen Final and/or Interim Decision, and has concluded that your submission is acceptable. The label referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under FIFRA, as amended, is acceptable. This approval does not affect any conditions that were previously imposed on this registration. You continue to be subject to existing conditions on your registration and any deadlines connected with them.

A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. This labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling. You must submit one copy of the final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment with the new labeling. In accordance with 40 CFR 152.130(c), you may distribute or sell this product under the previously approved labeling for 12 months from the date of this letter. After 12 months, you may only distribute or sell this product if it bears this new revised labeling or subsequently approved labeling. "To distribute or sell" is defined under FIFRA section 2(gg) and its implementing regulation at 40 CFR 152.3.

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company's website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded and unlawful to sell or distribute under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR 156.10(a)(5) list examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website is referenced on your product's label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore, should the Agency find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance.

Page 2 of 2
EPA Reg. No. 82534-2
Decision No. 551485

Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6. If you have any questions, please contact Kable Bo Davis by phone at 703-306-0415, or via email at davis.kable@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "M. Ondish" with a stylized flourish.

Mindy Ondish
Product Manager 23
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)
Office of Pesticide Programs

Enclosure

[Note to reviewer: [Text] in brackets indicates optional text].

GROUP	14	HERBICIDE
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Acifluorfen 2L

For use on peanuts, rice, soybeans and strawberries

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Sodium salt of acifluorfen* 20.1%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 79.9%

TOTAL: 100.0%

*Equivalent to 2 pounds of active ingredient per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER/PELIGRO

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle. (If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

FIRST AID	
IF IN EYES:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF SWALLOWED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF INHALED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
HOT LINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact Chemtrec at 1-800-424-9300 for emergency medical information.	
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage. ANTIDOTE – No specific antidote is available. Treat symptomatically.	

[See] [inside] [label] [booklet] [for] [additional] [Precautionary Statements] [,] [and] [Directions for Use] [including] [Storage and Disposal] [instructions][.]

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS DANGER

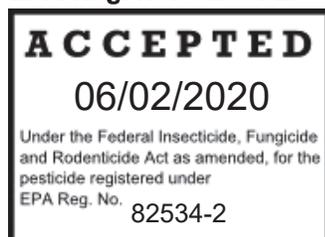
Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through the skin, or inhaled. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin and breathing vapor or spray mist.

Manufactured for:

Summit Agro North America Holding Corp.
600 Third Ave.
New York, NY 10016

EPA Reg. No. 82534-2

EPA Est. No. _____



NET CONTENTS: _____ GALS

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical resistant to this product are made of any waterproof material.

Mixers, Loaders and Applicators must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves
- Goggles or face shield

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not re-use them.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Engineering Controls Statement

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or cockpits in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6), the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark, except as specified on this label for application to rice. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from target area.

GROUND WATER ADVISORY

Sodium acifluorfen is known to leach through soil to groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable (sandy/loamy soils) and water tables are shallow could result in contamination of groundwater. Use of irrigated water in such areas will increase the likelihood of groundwater contamination.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other people, either directly or through drift. Only handlers wearing PPE may be in the treatment area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation. This pesticide is toxic to vascular plants and should be used strictly in accordance with the drift and run-off precautions on this label to minimize off-site exposures. All applicable directions, restrictions, precautions and **Limitation of Warranty and Liability** are to be followed. This labeling must be in the user's possession during application.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of **48 hours**.

The following PPE is required for early entry into treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil or water

- Coveralls over long sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant headgear if overhead exposure
- Protective eyewear

Notify workers of pesticide application by warning them orally and by posting warning signs at entrances to treated areas.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Acifluorfen 2L is for postemergence control of listed grasses and broadleaf weed species in strawberries, rice, soybeans and peanuts. Acifluorfen 2L is a soluble concentrate.

Crop Tolerance

Acifluorfen 2L is a selective herbicide and the crops listed in this label are tolerant of this product at all growth stages listed. Crops may display leaf speckling following treatment with Acifluorfen 2L, but this is a temporary condition and plants will typically outgrow it within 10 days. Treatment with this product will not affect crop vigor or new growth.

Cleaning Application Equipment

Clean spray equipment with commercial spray cleaner or a strong detergent, following the manufacturer's directions. Triple rinse application equipment before making an application with Acifluorfen 2L and following treatment with Acifluorfen 2L.

Fish Advisory Statement

This product may be hazardous to aquatic organisms, particularly in clear, shallow water bodies that are adjacent to treated areas. Therefore, transport to water by runoff or spray drift of this product in areas where surface water is present, or intertidal areas below the mean high water mark should be avoided. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash water or rinsate.

Pollinator Advisory Statement

This product may adversely impact the forage and habitat of local pollinators, including the monarch butterfly (and its larvae), birds, or bats if reaches non-target areas. Protect pollinators by following label directions to minimize spray drift.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply Acifluorfen 2L at the following rates, unless directions differ in the Crop-Specific Information section (below). Apply this product as a broadcast application or an aerial banding application to weeds that are actively growing at the growth stages and rates specified in Table 1 below (rice and strawberries) and in the Crop-Specific Information section (peanuts and soybeans).

For best results and the most effective control, apply Acifluorfen 2L during early postemergence, when weeds are small. Early postemergence treatment allows application at the lower use rate (dependent on species of weeds present). Early application to weeds also facilitates thorough spray coverage. If application of this product is delayed, weed species may exceed the growth stage specified in this label which will hinder adequate control.

Irrigated Areas

Irrigation prior to treatment may be necessary in order to ensure weeds are actively growing. Treatment of weed species under drought conditions may lead to inadequate control.

Spray Coverage

For effective control, target weeds must be covered thoroughly with this product. Applicators must use a sufficient spray volume to ensure proper coverage, bearing in mind that leaf canopies that are dense may shelter smaller weeds, preventing sufficient spray coverage.

Cultivation

Do not cultivate treated areas within 5 days prior to treatment with Acifluorfen 2L, or 7 days following treatment.

Aerial Application

When treating with Acifluorfen 2L as an aerial application, use 10 gallons per acre of water, minimum. Where sufficient coverage can be achieved, a volume of 5 gallons per acre of water (minimum) has been effective.

Application Equipment

Apply Acifluorfen 2L at a spray pressure of up to 40 psi using diaphragm-type nozzles that create fan spray or cone patterns.

IMPORTANT: For best coverage and in order to avoid drift, refer to the Spray Drift Management section below.

Ground (Banding) Applications

For band applications, also refer to the Ground Application Equipment and Methods of Application (Broadcast) instructions below. Applicators using row banding equipment must ensure the most thorough coverage of target weeds in the row. It is not recommended that a single nozzle be used for application over the row. For thorough coverage, direct two nozzles from either side of the crop row toward the weeds located in the center rows. Apply this product with a band width of 15 inches and with 15 gallons of water per acre (minimum) on the band. Application with a single nozzle over the row is not recommended.

Ground Application Equipment and Methods of Application (Broadcast)

Application Equipment

Apply Acifluorfen 2L with hollow cone nozzles spaced a maximum of 20 inches apart or use a standard high-pressure pesticide flat fan. Inconsistent coverage may cause variable weed control, therefore do not make applications with whirl chamber, flood or controlled droplet applicator (CDA) nozzles. Do not make applications with wiper applicators or recirculating sprayers (i.e. selective application equipment).

Water Volume

For best results, apply Acifluorfen 2L in 10-20 gallons per broadcast acre of spray solution. If weed foliage or crop foliage is dense, increase water volume up to 50 gallons. When treating strawberries with this product, use 20-40 gallons per broadcast acre of spray solution.

Spray Pressure

Apply Acifluorfen 2L using spray equipment at a minimum of 40 psi. IMPORTANT: spray pressure is measured at the boom, not in the line or at the pump.

For best results, use a minimum spray pressure of 60 psi when weed/crop foliage is dense or where there is a low volume of water (i.e., 10 gallons per acre).

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Use best practices to avoid drift to all other crops and non-target areas. Do not apply when conditions favor drift from target areas. The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The applicator must follow the most restrictive use precautions to avoid drift, including those found in this labeling as well as applicable state and local regulations and ordinances. A drift control agent may reduce drift, however, it may also decrease weed control.

SPRAY DRIFT

Aerial Applications:

- When applying aurally to crops, do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser spray droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- When applying to crops via aerial application equipment, the spray boom must be mounted on the aircraft so as to minimize drift caused by wing tip or rotor blade vortices. The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter.
- When applying to crops via aerial application equipment, applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Nozzles must be oriented so the spray is directed toward the back of the aircraft.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Boom Applications:

- When using ground application equipment, apply with nozzle height no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making application decisions.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. **APPLYING LARGER DROPLETS REDUCES DRIFT POTENTIAL, BUT WILL NOT PREVENT DRIFT IF APPLICATIONS ARE MADE IMPROPERLY OR UNDER UNFAVORABLE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS!** See Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions sections of this label.

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

- Volume - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- Pressure - Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. **WHEN HIGHER FLOW RATES ARE NEEDED, USE A HIGHER-CAPACITY NOZZLE INSTEAD OF INCREASING PRESSURE.**
- Nozzle Type - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles.

Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft

- Number of Nozzles - Use the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage.

- Nozzle Orientation - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is emitted backwards, parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations. AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.
- Nozzle Type - Solid stream nozzles (such as disc and core with swirl plate removed) oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.
- Boom Length - Longer booms increase drift potential. Therefore a shorter boom length is recommended.
- Application Height - Application more than 10 ft. above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift.

BOOM HEIGHT

Setting the boom at the lowest referenced height (if specified) which provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

WIND

Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to inversion potential) or more than 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS.

Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator needs to be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce the effects of wind. However, it is the responsibility of the applicator to verify that the shields are preventing drift and not interfering with uniform deposition of the product.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Acifluorfen 2L is a Group 14 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to Acifluorfen 2L and other Group 14 herbicides. Weed species with acquired resistance to Group 14 may eventually dominate the weed population if Group 14 herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field or in successive years as the primary method of control for targeted species. This may result in partial or total loss of control of those species by Acifluorfen 2L or other Group 14 herbicides. Refer to crop specific directions (below) for maximum application rates and number of applications.

If levels of control provided by applications of this product is reduced, and cannot be accounted for by factors such as misapplication, abnormal levels of target species or extremes of weather, it may be the case that target species have developed a strain resistant to applications of Acifluorfen 2L. If resistance develops, Acifluorfen 2L may not provide sufficient control of target species. Where you suspect target species are developing resistance, contact State/local agricultural advisors.

To delay herbicide resistance consider:

- Avoiding the consecutive use of Acifluorfen 2L or other target site of action Group 14 herbicides that have a similar target site of action, on the same weed species.

- Using tank-mixtures or premixes with herbicides from different target site of action Groups as long as the involved products are all registered for the same use, have different sites of action, and are both effective at the tank mix or prepack rate on the weed(s) of concern.
- Basing herbicide use on a comprehensive IPM program.
- Monitoring treated weed populations for loss of field efficacy.
- Contacting your local extension specialist, certified crop advisors, and/or manufacturer for herbicide resistance management and/or integrated weed management recommendations for specific crops and resistant weed biotypes.
- User should scout before and after application.
- User should report lack of performance to registrant or their representative.

Confirmed Resistant Weeds and Rates

Weeds Species Controlled ¹	Rate of Acifluorfen 2L per acre					
	0.5 pint (0.125 lb ai/A)		1.0 pint (0.25 lb ai/A)		1.5 pints (0.375 lb ai/A)	
	Growth Stage ²	Maximum Height (in inches)	Growth Stage ²	Maximum Height (in inches)	Growth Stage ²	Maximum Height (in inches)
Ragweed, Common	-	-	2 leaves	2"	Up to 4 leaves	3"
Waterhemp, Tall	Up to 4 leaves	Less than 2"	6 leaves	Less than 4"	Up to 6 leaves	4"

Table 1: Application Rates for Acifluorfen 2L – Peanuts and Soybeans

For rate and growth stage instructions for rice, refer to the Crop-Specific Information (below). Weed height given below is for guidance purposes only. Weed height is dependent on environmental conditions: in using the following table, emphasis should be placed on leaf stages as an indicator of growth stage. For more information, refer to the Additives section.

Weeds Species Controlled ¹	Rate of Acifluorfen 2L per acre					
	0.5 pint (0.125 lb ai/A)		1.0 pint (0.25 lb ai/A)		1.5 pints (0.375 lb ai/A)	
	Growth Stage ²	Maximum Height (in inches)	Growth Stage ²	Maximum Height (in inches)	Growth Stage ²	Maximum Height (in inches)
Balloonvine	-	-	-	-	Up to 2 leaves	2"
Beggarweed, Florida	-	-	-	-	Up to 2 leaves	Less than 2" ³
Buckwheat, Wild	-	-	-	-	Up to 2 leaves	2" ³
Buffalobur	-	-	-	-	Up to 2 leaves	2" ³
Burgherkin	-	-	-	-	Up to 2 leaves	2" ³
Carpetweed	-	-	Multi 3" diameter	Less than 2"	Multi 6" diameter	2"
Citron (Wild Watermelon)	-	-	-	-	Up to 2 leaves	2" ³
Cocklebur	-	-	-	-	Up to 2 leaves	2"
Copperleaf, Hophorn beam	-	-	2 leaves	2"	Up to 4 leaves	4"
Copperleaf, Virginia	-	-	-	-	Up to 2 leaves	2"
Crotalaria, Showy	-	-	6 leaves	6" ³	Up to 6 leaves	6" ³
Croton, Tropic	-	-	1-2 leaves	Less than 2"	Up to 2 leaves	2"
Croton, Woolly	-	-	1-2 leaves	Less than 2"	Up to 2 leaves	2"
Crownbeard, Golden	-	-	-	-	Up to 2 leaves	Less than 2"

Weeds Species Controlled ¹	Rate of Acifluorfen 2L per acre					
	0.5 pint (0.125 lb ai/A)		1.0 pint (0.25 lb ai/A)		1.5 pints (0.375 lb ai/A)	
	Growth Stage ²	Maximum Height (in inches)	Growth Stage ²	Maximum Height (in inches)	Growth Stage ²	Maximum Height (in inches)
Eclipta	-	-	-	-	Up to 6 leaves	Less than 2"
Galinsoga, Hairy	-	-	-	-	Up to 4 leaves	Less than 2"
Galinsoga, Smallflower	-	-	-	-	Up to 4 leaves	Less than 2"
Groundcherry, Cutleaf	-	-	-	-	Up to 2 leaves	1"
Groundcherry, Lanceleaf	-	-	-	-	Up to 2 leaves	1"
Indigo, Hairy	-	-	-	-	Up to 3 leaves	Less than 2"
Jimsonweed	-	-	4 leaves	4"	Up to 6 leaves	6"
Ladysthumb	-	-	4 leaves	4"	Up to 6 leaves	6"
Lambsquarters, Common ⁴	-	-	-	-	Up to 2 leaves	2"
Morningglory, Cypressvine	-	-	2 leaves	2"	Up to 4 leaves	4"
Morningglory, Entireleaf	-	-	2 leaves	2"	Up to 4 leaves	4"
Morningglory, Ivyleaf	-	-	2 leaves	2"	Up to 4 leaves	4"
Morningglory, Purple	-	-	2 leaves	2"	Up to 4 leaves	4"
Moonflower, Scarlet	-	-	2 leaves	2"	Up to 4 leaves	4"
Moonflower, Smallflower	-	-	2 leaves	2"	Up to 4 leaves	4"
Moonflower, Small White (pitted)	-	-	2 leaves	2"	Up to 4 leaves	4"
Moonflower, Tall (common)	-	-	2 leaves	2"	Up to 4 leaves	4"
Moonflower, Willowleaf (Palmleaf)	-	-	2 leaves	2"	Up to 4 leaves	4"
Mustard, Wild	Up to 2 leaves	2"	4 leaves	Less than 4"	Up to 4 leaves	4"
Nightshade, Eastern Black	-	-	2-3 leaves	Less than 2"	Up to 6 leaves	2"
Nightshade, Black	-	-	2-3 leaves	Less than 2"	6 leaves	2"
Pigweed, Palmer	Up to 4 leaves	Less than 2"	6 leaves	Less than 4"	Up to 6 leaves	4"
Pigweed, Prostrate	-	-	-	-	Up to 4 leaves	4"
Pigweed, Redroot	Up to 4 leaves	Less than 2"	6 leaves	Less than 4"	Up to 6 leaves	4"
Pigweed, Smooth	Up to 4 leaves	Less than 2"	6 leaves	Less than 4"	Up to 6 leaves	4"
Pigweed, Spiny	-	-	2 leaves	Less than 2"	Up to 2 leaves	2"
Poinsettia, Wild	-	-	-	-	Up to 2 leaves	2" ³
Poorjoe	-	-	-	-	Up to 2 leaves	2"
Purslane, Common	-	-	-	-	Multi 6" diameter	1"
Pusley, Florida	-	-	2 leaves	2"	Up to 4 leaves	4"
Ragweed, Common	-	-	2 leaves	2"	Up to 4 leaves	3"

Weeds Species Controlled ¹	Rate of Acifluorfen 2L per acre					
	0.5 pint (0.125 lb ai/A)		1.0 pint (0.25 lb ai/A)		1.5 pints (0.375 lb ai/A)	
	Growth Stage ²	Maximum Height (in inches)	Growth Stage ²	Maximum Height (in inches)	Growth Stage ²	Maximum Height (in inches)
Ragweed, Giant	-	-	2 leaves	Less than 2"	Up to 2 leaves	3"
Senna, Coffee	-	-	-	-	Up to 2 leaves	2" ³
Sesbania, Hemp	-	-	4 leaves	4" ³	Up to 6 leaves	6" ³
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	-	-	4 leaves	4"	Up to 6 leaves	6"
Smellmelon	-	-	-	-	Up to 2 leaves	2" ³
Spurge, Prostrate	-	-	-	-	Multi 0.5" diameter	-
Spurge, Spotted	-	-	-	-	Multi 0.5" diameter	-
Starbur, Bristly	-	-	-	-	Up to 2 leaves	2" ³
Waterhemp, Common	Up to 4 leaves	Less than 2"	6 leaves	Less than 4"	Up to 6 leaves	4"
Waterhemp, Tall	Up to 4 leaves	Less than 2"	6 leaves	Less than 4"	Up to 6 leaves	4"
Annual Grasses						
Foxtail, Giant ³	-	-	-	-	Up to 2 leaves	1"
Foxtail, Green ³	-	-	-	-	Up to 2 leaves	1"
Foxtail, Yellow ³	-	-	-	-	Up to 2 leaves	1"
Johnsongrass, Seedling ³	-	-	-	-	Up to 2 leaves	1"
Panicum, Fall ³	-	-	-	-	Up to 2 leaves	1"
Shattercane ³	-	-	-	-	Up to 2 leaves	1"
Volunteer Small Grains ³	-	-	-	-	Up to 2 leaves	1"
¹ including ALS and triazine resistant biotypes ² When assessing growth stage, count each leaf separately, do not count leaves as pairs. Do not count cotyledon leaves. Treating target species in the cotyledon stage of growth is not recommended. ³ Refer to Special Use Directions (below). ⁴ Partial control or suppression.						

ADDITIONAL WEED PROBLEMS IN PEANUTS AND SOYBEANS: SPECIAL USE DIRECTIONS

For an effective application, ensure there is good soil moisture before and following treatment with spray equipment. Apply Acifluorfen 2L at a rate of 1.5 pints per acre (0.375 lb ai/A) with 2 pints of spray surfactant per 100 gallons of spray mix (unless otherwise stated) for the following target weed species:

Beggarweed, Florida

Florida Beggarweed has a long germination season making it difficult to control. Treat Florida Beggarweed with this product when seedling weeds are no higher than 1.5" with no more than 2 expanding young true leaves.

For best results, obtain maximum control of the earliest weed flush. Cultivation must be timed correctly so that the regrowth or secondary weed flushes are controlled.

This product will partially control and/or suppress Florida Beggarweed growing in high relative humidity or high soil moisture.

**Buckwheat, Wild
Buffalobur**

Apply Acifluorfen 2L in 30 gallons of water per acre. Partial control may be achieved when wild buckwheat and buffalobur seedlings have less than 2 true leaves.

**Cucurbits: Burgherkin
Citron (Wild Watermelon)
Smellmelon**

Control of the cucumber species with a single application is difficult because germination takes place over an extended period of time. In order to ensure an effective treatment with this product, make the initial application no later than at the 2-leaf stage of growth.

Morningglory

For consistent control of morningglory, treat with sequential applications using 1 pint (0.25 lb ai/A) of Acifluorfen 2L.

Poinsettia, Wild

Apply Acifluorfen 2L to Wild Poinsettia prior to the formation of the third true leaf. When applied at the directed rates, this product will usually severely stunt or kill wild poinsettia.

Application of Acifluorfen 2L will usually cause a differential in height between soybeans and poinsettia that have survived. The height differential will allow for directed applications, which may be undertaken for greater control.

**Sesbania, Hemp
Crotalaria, Showy**

Effective control of Sesbania and Crotalaria can be achieved at almost any plant height because both weed species are very sensitive to applications of Acifluorfen 2L.

Apply this product prior to bloom but after maximum weed emergence at the rate of 1 pint per acre (0.25 lb ai/A). Treatments with Acifluorfen 2L made following bloom are usually not effective. Applicators must ensure that the crop canopy does not shade target weed species from spray applications. In order to control late season infestations of Sesbania, applicators may wait for the weed to break the crop canopy prior to treatment.

**Senna, Coffee
Starbur, Bristly**

In order to kill or suppress seedlings, apply Acifluorfen 2L at the directed rate to weeds that have not passed to 2-leaf growth stage. Treatment with this product made after the 2-leaf growth stage are usually ineffective.

Perennial Weeds

- **Bindweed, Field and Hedge**
- **Milkweed, Climbing and Common**
- **Redvine, Trumpet creeper**

Perennial weeds growing from underground rootstocks are difficult to control. This product will not kill underground rootstocks of these perennial weeds. Treat with this product in order to suppress regrowth and burn back plants that are above ground. Use the rate directed in Table 1 above combined with 2 to 4 pints of spray surfactant per 100 gallons of spray mix.

Annual Grasses

- **Foxtail, Giant, Green and Yellow**
- **Johnsongrass, Seedling**
- **Panicum, Fall**
- **Shattercane**

Acifluorfen 2L can be used for supplemental control of grasses in addition to a preplant incorporated or pre-emergence herbicide, but this product must not be the lone or basic product in any program for the control of annual grasses. Acifluorfen 2L will kill or suppress annual grasses that have not passed the 2-leaf growth stage.

Volunteer Small Grains

- **Barley**
- **Oats**
- **Rye**
- **Wheat**

Apply this product to emerging volunteer small grains which are at the 1 to 2 leaf growth stage in order to suppress or kill weeds.

ADDITIVES

In order to achieve consistent control with applications of Acifluorfen 2L, it must be combined with one of the following additives:

- ammonium sulfate (AMS)
- crop oil concentrate
- nonionic surfactant
- urea ammonium nitrate (UAN)

When the target weed is velvetleaf, AMS (or UAN) should be used as an additive.

The use of additives with Acifluorfen 2L may cause leaf burn. Leaf burn is more likely if air temperature and relative humidity are high. However, new growth will continue as normal and crop vigor will not be affected. Talk to the Summit Agro representative for your locality.

For Additive Options, see Table 2 below and see Table 3 for Additive Rates.

Nonionic Surfactant

The standard label direction is 1 to 2 pints of 80% active nonionic spray surfactant per 100 gallons of water. Use a higher spray surfactant rate for certain weeds.

Ammonium Sulfate (AMS) Fertilizer

AMS is a granular nitrogen-source, dry fertilizer which must only be used if it has been shown to work in the locality. Inferior grades of AMS will not adequately dissolve, therefore, only use spray grade or fine feed-grade AMS to ensure that spray nozzles do not get plugged.

Problems with precipitation may occur if AMS is applied in reduced volumes. Therefore, do not apply AMS in less than 10 gallons per acre.

Crop Oil Concentrate

The oil concentrate must contain either a petroleum or vegetable oil base and must meet all of the following criteria:

- be nonphytotoxic,
- contain only EPA-exempt ingredients,
- provide good mixing quality in the compatibility test, and
- be successful in local experience.

Suitable additive products will vary in composition. In order to provide good mixing properties, petroleum and vegetable oil concentrates should contain emulsifiers. Vegetable oils that have been highly refined have proven to be more successful additives than those that are unrefined. Refer to the Compatibility Test for Mix Components section below for more information.

Refer to your additive supplier for information concerning suitability for and success in the locality prior to acquiring an oil concentrate. Some oil concentrates cause excessive leaf burn.

UAN: Urea Ammonium Nitrate

UAN can be added to Acifluorfen 2L as a substitute for other spray additives in order to improve control of target weeds. UAN is often referred to as 28%, 30%, or 32% nitrogen solution. Most solutions containing nitrogen are mildly corrosive to metals such as galvanized, mild steel, and brass. Therefore, do not apply Acifluorfen 2L with UAN using aluminum or brass nozzles. Applicators must also ensure that application equipment is rinsed thoroughly with water immediately after use.

Temperature and Relative Humidity Effects

For the most effective use of adjuvants, if the combined relative humidity (expressed as a percentage) and temperature (in degrees Fahrenheit) is greater than 150, use the lower rates for adjuvants in Table 2.

For example:

Temperature 80°F + relative humidity 80% = 160: use the specified lower adjuvant rates (Table 2)

Table 2 – Additive Options and Use Rates for Acifluorfen 2L Tank Mixes

	Additive	Use/Mix Rate
Option 1	AMS	2.5 pounds per acre
Option 2	UAN	4-8 pints per acre
Option 3	Nonionic Surfactant	1-2 pints per 100 gallons
Option 4	Crop Oil Concentrate	1-2 pints per acre
Option 5	Nonionic Surfactant and AMS	Nonionic surfactant (1-2 pints per 100 gallons) AMS (1-2 pounds per acre)
Option 6	Nonionic Surfactant and UAN	Nonionic surfactant (1-2 pints per 100 gallons) UAN (2-4 pints per acre)
Option 7	Crop Oil Concentrate and AMS	Crop Oil Concentrate (1 pint per acre) AMS (1-2 pounds per acre)
Option 8	Crop Oil Concentrate and UAN	Crop Oil Concentrate (1 pint per acre) UAN (2-4 pints per acre)

Table 3 – Additive Rate (Per Acre)

Additive	Air Application Rate	Ground Application Rate
AMS	2.5 pounds per acre	2.5 pounds per acre
Oil Concentrate	1-2 pints per acre	1-2 pints per acre
UAN Solution	4 pints per acre	4-8 pints per acre
Nonionic Surfactant	1-2 pints per 100 gallons	1-2 pints per 100 gallons

MIXING INFORMATION

Acifluorfen 2L may be mixed with appropriately labeled products containing the following active ingredients. When tank mixing this product, read and follow the tank mix instructions in this label and in the label of the tank mix partner(s).

- Quinalofop
- Bentazon
- Imazamethapyr
- Chlorimuron ethyl
- Thifensulfuron methyl+ chlorimuron ethyl
- Metolachlor
- Quinclorac
- Dimethenamid
- Fluazifop-p-butyl + fenoxaprop-p-ethyl
- Glyphosate
- Alachlor
- Thifensulfuron methyl
- Sethoxydim
- Propanil
- Fluazifop-p-butyl
- Imazamox
- Flumiclorac
- Imazaquin
- Clethodim
- 2,4-DB
- 2,4-DB (preplant burndown only)
- Chloransulam-methyl

Refer to the Crop-Specific Information section for further instructions. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Take special care when mixing Acifluorfen 2L with other pesticides (herbicides, fungicides, miticides or insecticides), fertilizers or additives if they are not listed as tank mix partners on this labeling. Untested tank mixtures could result in physical incompatibility, crop injury or reduced weed control. Local agricultural authorities may be able to recommend additional tank mixtures.

Compatibility Test for Tank Mix Components

Before mixing components, always perform a compatibility jar test. For 20 gallons per acre spray volume, use 3.3 cups (800 ml) of water. For other spray volumes, adjust rates accordingly. Only use water from the intended source temperature.

Add components in the sequence indicated in **Mixing Order** using teaspoons for each pound or 1 teaspoon for each pint of label rate per acre. Always cap the jar and invert 10 cycles between component additions.

When the components have all been added to the jar, let the solution stand for 15 minutes. Evaluate the solution for uniformity and stability. The spray solution should not have free oil on the surface, nor fine particles that precipitate to the bottom, nor thick (clabbered) texture. If the spray solution is not compatible, repeat the compatibility test with the addition of a suitable compatibility agent. If the solution is compatible, use the compatibility agent as directed on its label. If the solution is still incompatible, do not mix the ingredients in the same tank.

Mixing Order

1. **Water.** Begin by agitating a thoroughly clean sprayer tank three-quarters full of clean water.
2. **Agitation.** Maintain constant agitation throughout mixing and application.
3. **Products in PVA Bags.** Place any product contained in water-soluble PVA bags into the mixing tank. Wait until all water-soluble PVA bags have fully dissolved and the product is evenly mixed in the spray tank before continuing.
4. **Water dispersible products** (such as dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspo-emulsions). If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after the component has been added.
5. **Water-soluble products** (such as Acifluorfen 2L). If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after the component has been added.
6. **Emulsifiable concentrates** (such as oil concentrate when applicable). If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after the component has been added.
7. **Water-soluble additives** (such as AMS or UAN when applicable). If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after the component has been added.
8. **Remaining quantity of water.** Maintain constant agitation during application.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- Soybeans and peanuts: Do not apply more than a total of 2 pints of Acifluorfen 2L per acre (0.50 lb ai/A) per year. Do not apply more than 1.5 pints of Acifluorfen 2L per acre (0.375 lb ai/A) per application. Do not apply more than 2 applications per year.
- Strawberries: Do not apply more than a total of 3 pints of Acifluorfen 2L per acre (0.75 lb ai/A) per year. Do not apply more than 1.5 pints of Acifluorfen 2L per acre (0.375 lb ai/A) per application. Do not apply more than 2 applications per year. For strawberry, aerial application is prohibited.
- Rice: Do not apply more than a total of 1 pint of Acifluorfen 2L per acre (0.25 lb ai/A) per year. Do not apply more than 1 pint of Acifluorfen 2L per acre (0.25 lb ai/A) per application. Do not apply more than 2 applications per year.
- There must be a minimum of 15 days between applications of Acifluorfen 2L.
- Do not use plants treated with Acifluorfen 2L for forage or feed.

- If there is a crop failure, small grains must not be replanted in a field for 40 days following the treatment of that field with Acifluorfen 2L. Soybeans, strawberries and peanuts may be replanted immediately in the event of crop failure. All other rotational crops must not be replanted for 100 days following treatment with this product.
- Do not treat crops or weeds with Acifluorfen 2L that are under stress as unsatisfactory control of target species may result. Sources of stress may be due to drought, flooding, mechanical injury, widely fluctuating temperatures, hail damage, flooding or herbicide injury.
- Do not treat plants displaying crop injury prior to application of Acifluorfen 2L with this product. Crop injury caused by previous herbicide application includes plant stunting and leaf phytotoxicity. Application of this product to injured crops may cause the existing injury to be prolonged and/or enhanced.
- If overhead irrigation or rainfall occurs within 4 hours of treatment with this product, the effectiveness of Acifluorfen 2L may be reduced.
- Do not apply Acifluorfen 2L through any type of irrigation system.

Table 4 – Crop-Specific Restrictions Summary Table

Crop	Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): Minimum Time Between Application to Harvest	Maximum Rate Per Application (Per Acre)	Maximum Rate Per Year (Per Acre)
Peanuts	75 days	1.5 pints (0.375 lb ai/A)	2 pints (0.50 lb ai/A)
Rice	50 days	1 pint (0.25 lb ai/A)	1 pint (0.25 lb ai/A)
Soybeans	50 days	1.5 pints (0.375 lb ai/A)	2 pints (0.50 lb ai/A)
Strawberries	60 days	1.5 pints (0.375 lb ai/A)	3 pints (0.75 lb ai/A)

CROP SPECIFIC INFORMATION

PEANUTS

Apply Acifluorfen 2L as a preemergence application to peanuts (at the initiation of soil cracking but prior to crop emergence from the soil) at the rates specified in Table 1 above. This product may also be used to control listed weeds as a postemergence application.

Tank Mixes

Acifluorfen 2L may be mixed with appropriately labeled products containing the following active ingredients for the treatment of peanuts. Cross-refer to Table 2 above for additive options.

Tank Mix Partner	Additive (see Table 2 above)
Sodium Bentazon	Option 3 or Option 4
Imazamethapyr	Option 3
Metolachlor	Option 3
Dimethenamid	Option 3
Alachlor	Option 3
Sethoxydim	Option 4
2,4-DB ¹	Option 3 or Option 4

¹ Do not apply Acifluorfen 2L mixed with 2,4-DB after the pod-filling stage has started.

RICE

Apply this product from the late tillering stage until the early boot stage (usually in June or July). Prior to application, the rice crop must be past the 3-leaf stage.

Hemp sesbania plants must be treated prior to the flowering stage. For the most effective application, apply Acifluorfen 2L once the growth of sesbania extends above the rice.

Apply Acifluorfen 2L to hemp sesbania at the rate of 0.5 pint per acre (0.125 lb ai/A). In order to control later germinating sesbania, make a second application of Acifluorfen 2L at the rate of 0.5 pint per acre (0.125 lb ai/A). A spray adjuvant is important to the control of hemp sesbania with Acifluorfen 2L. In order to achieve uniform control of target weed species, mix 1 to 2 pints of an 80% active nonionic spray surfactant per 100 gallons of water.

Restrictions and Limitations

- The maximum application rate for Acifluorfen 2L when treating rice crops is 1 pint per acre (0.25 lb ai/A), per year: only to be used to control hemp sesbania.
- Do not apply to rice more than 2 times per year
- Do not treat rice with this product after it has reached the boot stage of growth.
- The water from treated rice fields must not be used for the irrigation of crops except those labeled for use with Acifluorfen 2L.
- Crayfish from rice areas treated with this product must not be harvested.

Tank Mixes

Acifluorfen 2L may be mixed with appropriately labeled products containing the following active ingredients for the treatment of rice. Cross-refer to Table 2 above for additive options.

Tank Mix Partner	Additive (see Table 2 above)
Sodium Bentazon	Option 3
Quinclorac	Option 3
Propanil	Option 3

SOYBEANS

For the most effective treatment of Acifluorfen 2L, spray actively growing small weeds. For more information refer to the **Application Instructions** (above) and **Table 1** (above).

In order to control weeds that escaped the first application, or subsequent weed flushes, make a sequential application of Acifluorfen 2L as follows: apply 1 pint (0.25 lb ai) of Acifluorfen 2L following an application of 1 pint (0.25 lb ai) of Acifluorfen 2L. Applications must be made before target weeds reach the maximum size (refer to Table 1 above).

Tank Mixes

Acifluorfen 2L may be mixed with appropriately labeled products containing the following active ingredients for the treatment of soybeans. Cross-refer to Table 2 above for additive options:

Tank Mix Partner	Additive (see Table 2 above)
Quizalofop	Option 3
Sodium Bentazon	Option 3 or Option 4
Chlorimuron ethyl	Option 3
Chloransulam-methyl	Option 5
Dimethenamid	Option 3

Tank Mix Partner	Additive (see Table 2 above)
Fluazifop-p-butyl	Option 3
Fluazifop-p-butyl + fenoxaprop-p-ethyl	Option 3
Glyphosate	8.5 lbs. to 17 lbs. of AMS per 100 gallons
Quizalofop	Option 3
Thifensulfuron-methyl	Option 3 or Option 5
Sethoxydim	Option 4
Imazethapyr	Option 5
Imazamox	Option 5
Flumiclorac	Option 4
Imazaquin	Option 3
Clethodim 2 EC	Option 4
Chlorimuron ethyl	Option 5
Thifensulfuron methyl+ chlorimuron ethyl ²	Option 7 or Option 8
2,4-DB	Option 3

¹ If applying this product with Acifluorfen 2L as a constituent of a weed control program, ensure the following for the most effective application:

- If an application is made with the tank mix partner first, wait 24 hours prior to treating the same area with Acifluorfen 2L.
- If an application is made with Acifluorfen 2L tank mix partner first, wait 7 days prior to treating the same area with the tank mix partner.

² Treatment of varieties of soybean that are not designated STS will cause loss of yield and/or severe crop injury. When treating non-STS designated soybean with this tank mix, do not add oil concentrate.

Burndown Treatment (Prior to Soybean Planting)

In order to control listed weeds that are present, this product can be applied on its own prior to planting (See Table 1 for listed weed species). Pre-planting burndown activity can be enhanced through the use of a spray additive. This pre-planting treatment is not a replacement for a full season weed control program.

Tank Mixes (Burndown)

Acifluorfen 2L may be mixed with appropriately labeled products containing the following active ingredients for the pre-planting burndown treatment of soybean. Cross-refer to Table 2 above for additive options.

Tank Mix Partner	Additive (see Table 2 above)
Sethoxydim	Option 4, Option 7 or Option 8
2,4-D LVE	Option 4

STRAWBERRIES

Apply Acifluorfen 2L using ground equipment up to the maximum application rate of 1.5 pints per acre (0.375 lb ai/A) per year of Acifluorfen 2L in order to control listed broadleaf weeds (listed in table below). Make broadcast applications of Acifluorfen 2L, or a tank mix in 20-40 gallons of water per acre. Applicators must proportionally reduce rates for band strip applications.

RESTRICTION: Do not apply more than 3 pints per acre (0.75 lb ai/A) per year of Acifluorfen 2L (. For strawberry, aerial application is prohibited.

Annual Strawberries grown on plastic mulch on plant beds:

Treat after final land preparation, but before laying plastic mulch and before transplanting the crop using one banded application. For the most effective application, minimize soil disturbance during planting and the laying of plastic.

When applying Acifluorfen 2L between rows of plastic mulch, apply the product as a direct-shielded application to the middle of strawberry row in between mulched beds. Applicators must not allow this product to contact strawberry plants.

Perennial Strawberries:

Apply as follows:

1. Make a first application of Acifluorfen 2L following bed renovation or after the last harvest.
2. Make the second application when the plants are dormant (usually late fall to early spring). The second application must be made after a period of at least 120 days after the strawberry harvest.

When applying this product to row middles, apply Acifluorfen 2L up to the maximum rate (1.5 pints Acifluorfen 2L per acre (0.375 lb ai/A) per year).

Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by Acifluorfen 2L
Artichoke, Jerusalem (<i>Helianthus tuberosus</i>)
Balloonvine (<i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i>)
Beggarweed, Florida (<i>Desmodium tortuosum</i>)
Beggarticks (<i>Bidens frondosa</i>)
Bindweed, Field (<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>)
Bindweed, Hedge (<i>Convolvulus sepium</i>)
Buckwheat, Wild (<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>)
Buffalobur (<i>Solanum rostratum</i>)
Burgherkin (<i>Cucumis anguria</i>)
Carpetweed (<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>)
Citron (Wild Watermelon) (<i>Citrullus vulgaris</i>)
Cocklebur, Common (<i>Xanthium pensylvanicum</i>)
Cocklebur, Heartleaf (<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>)
Copperleaf, Hophornbeam (<i>Acalypha ostryaefolia</i>)
Copperleaf, Virginia (<i>Acalypha virginica</i>)
Crotalaria, Showy (<i>Crotalaria spectabilis</i>)
Croton, Tropic (<i>Croton glandulosus</i>)
Croton, Woolly (<i>Croton capitatus</i>)
Crownbeard, Golden (<i>Verbesina encelioides</i>)
Cucumber, Wild Spiny (<i>Cucumis dipsaceus</i>)
Eclipta (<i>Eclipta alba</i>)
Galinsoga, Hairy (<i>Galinsoga ciliate</i>)
Galinsoga, Smallflower (<i>Galinsoga parviflora</i>)
Groundcherry, Cutleaf (<i>Physalis angulate</i>)
Groundcherry, Lanceleaf (<i>Physalis lanceifolia</i>)
Indigo, Hairy (<i>Indigo fera hirsute</i>)
Jimsonweed (<i>Datura stramonium</i>)
Ladysthumb (<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>)
Lambsquarters, Common (<i>Chenopodium album</i>)
Milkweed, Climbing (<i>Sarcostemma cyanchoides</i>)
Milkweed, Common (<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>)
Morningglory, Cypressvine (<i>Ipomoea quamoclit</i>)
Morningglory, Entireleaf (<i>Ipomoea hederacea var. integruscula</i>)
Morningglory, Ivyleaf (<i>Ipomoea hederacea var. hederacea</i>)
Morningglory, Purple Moonflower (<i>Ipomoea muricata</i>)

Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by Acifluorfen 2L
Morningglory, Scarlet (<i>Ipomoea coccinea</i>)
Morningglory, Smallflower (<i>Jacquemontia tamnifolia</i>)
Morningglory, Small White (pitted) (<i>Opomoea lacunose</i>)
Morningglory, Tall, Common (<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>)
Morningglory, Willowleaf (Palmleaf) (<i>Ipomoea wrightii</i>)
Mustard, Wild (<i>Brassica kaber</i>)
Nightshade, Black (<i>Solanum nigrum</i>)
Nightshade, Eastern Black (<i>Solanum ptycanthum</i>)
Pigweed, Palmer (<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>)
Pigweed, Prostrate (<i>Amaranthus blitoides</i>)
Pigweed, Redroot (<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>)
Pigweed, Smooth (<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>)
Pigweed, Spiny (<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>)
Poinsettia, Wild (<i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i>)
Poorjoe (<i>Diodia teres</i>)
Purslane, Common (<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>)
Pusley, Florida (<i>Richardia scabra</i>)
Ragweed, Common (<i>Ambrosia artemisifolia</i>)
Ragweed, Giant (<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>)
Redvine (<i>Brunnichia cirrhosa</i>)
Senna, Coffee (<i>Cassia occidentalis</i>)
Sesbania, Hemp (<i>Sesbania exaltata</i>)
Smartweed, Pennsylvania (<i>Polygonum pensylvanicum</i>)
Smellmelon (<i>Cucumis melo</i>)
Spurge, Prostrate (<i>Euphorbia supine</i>)
Spurge, Spotted (<i>Euphorbia maculate</i>)
Starbur, Bristly (<i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i>)
Teaweed (See Sida, Prickly) (<i>Sida spinosa</i>)
Trumpetcreeper (<i>Campsis radicans</i>)
Velvetleaf (<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>)
Waterhemp, Common (<i>Amaranthus rudis</i>)
Waterhemp, Tall (<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>)

Grasses Controlled by Acifluorfen 2L
Foxtail, Giant (<i>Setaria faberi</i>)
Foxtail, Green (<i>Setaria viridis</i>)
Foxtail, Yellow (<i>Setaria lutescens</i>)
Johnsongrass, Seedling (<i>Sorghum halepense</i>)
Johnsongrass, Rhizome (<i>Sorghum halepense</i>)
Panicum, Fall (<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>)
Panicum, Texas (<i>Panicum texanum</i>)
Shattercane (<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>)
Volunteer Barley (<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>)
Volunteer Barley, Corn (<i>Zea mays</i>)
Volunteer Barley, Oats (<i>Avena sativa</i>)
Volunteer Barley, Rye (<i>Secale cereal</i>)
Volunteer Barley, Wheat (<i>Triticum aestivum</i>)

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Do not store below 32°F.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mix, or rinsate is a violation of federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of according to label instructions, contact the state agency responsible for pesticide regulation or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER HANDLING: Refillable container.

Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

CONTAINER HANDLING:

[Nonrefillable container less than or equal to 5 gallons]

Do not reuse or refill this container. Clean container promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling, if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities. If rinsate cannot be used, follow pesticide disposal instructions. If not triple rinsed, these containers are acute hazardous wastes and must be disposed of in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

[Nonrefillable containers greater than 5 gallons]

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple Rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water. Recap and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration; or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Steps to be taken in case material is released or spilled:

Dike and contain the spill with inert material (sand, earth, etc.) and transfer liquid and solid diking material to separate containers for disposal. Remove the contaminated clothing, and wash affected skin areas with soap and water. Wash clothing before re-use. Keep the spill out of all sewers and open bodies of water.

LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE USE. Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions of Warranties and Limitations of Liability before using this product. If these terms and conditions are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once. By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability.

CONDITIONS: The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Ineffectiveness, injury, and other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application (including misuse), the presence of other materials, weather conditions, and

other unknown factors, all of which are beyond the control of Summit Agro North America Holding Corporation. To the extent allowed by applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES: To the extent consistent with applicable law, Summit Agro North America Holding Corp. makes no other warranties, express or implied, of merchantability or of fitness for a particular purpose or otherwise, that extend beyond statements on this label.

LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY: To the extent consistent with applicable law, neither Summit Agro North America Holding Corp., the manufacturer, nor the Seller shall be liable for any indirect, special, incidental or consequential damages resulting from the use, handling, application, storage, or disposal of this product. To the extent consistent with applicable law, the exclusive remedy of the user or buyer for any and all losses, injuries or damages resulting from the use, handling, application, or storage of this product, whether in contract, warranty, tort, negligence, strict liability or otherwise, shall not exceed the purchase price paid.

[EPA Approval Date]